# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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TERMS OF THE

**WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**

CHAS. F. FISHER,
*Editor and Proprietor.*

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum in *advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*



**HEAD-QUARTERS,**
SALISBURY, N. C., March 4, 1842.

**Attention!**

**OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:**

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 19th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side-Arms for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t


## BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defication as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albermarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States*
*for District of North Carolina.*
*Fayetteville, January* 17, 1842.


FOR SALE.—A first-rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841. 6w.


## THE MORAL COURAGE OF PAUL.

The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus of Athens involved an exhibition of moral courage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, in the history of man. He was in the presence of the statesmen, Philosophers, orators, and poets of the most intellectual and refined nation upon earth. He was there to humor no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, to move upon no springs of ambition or future fame. He was there to unfold, to fortify and rivet upon the judgment and conscience of his enlightened auditory doctrines at variance with every previous conviction and present impulse: doctrines totally subversive of that faith in which they were born, in which their fathers died, and which they wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of worship, or mythological mysteries, to aid his arguments, or conciliate the pride of his audience. He had no divinities peopleing each hill and vale, and grove and fount to take the places of those whom he disclaimed. He had only the pure abstract conception of the one supreme, holy, and self existing God: his universal providence and man's final accountability. He delivered his message as one raised by his mighty theme above the frown or the commendation of his hearers. He was too clear and discriminating for the subtle snares; too earnest and impressive for the skeptical jest, and too cogent and massive in thought for the dialectical evasion. And though no corresponding results were immediately obvious, yet convictions were planted there which struck at length into the very heart of Greece: and which finally enthroned a forsaken God upon the affections and allegiance of a repentant nation.—*Phil. N. American.*

*Doctor's can't agree.*—The Louisville Journal contains an account of a disgraceful explosion in the Medical School in that city. It seems that two of the Professors, Doctors Cross and Bush, have for some time been upon terms not the most friendly. Some of the students determined to make the latter a present of plate: a report went abroad that Dr. Cross had determined to mark every student who should have any part in the matter; and in one of his lectures he denied this, and made some severe remarks upon the student who had started the report—declaring that he cared not a fig whether Dr. Bush or the janitor was honored by the presents of the students. A young disciple named Hunt conceived himself especially alluded to in the Doctor's remarks, and after the lecture attacked him with a cane. He had proceeded so far as to knock him down: the Doctor got up, fired a pistol without effect, was again struck, and then assailed Hunt with a sword cane—whereupon one of Hunt's friends interfered and stopped the fight. Dr. Cross then refused to lecture till Hunt should be dismissed; and he was dismissed accordingly.—*Boston Post.*

*Texan Tariff.*—The new Tariff of Texas, which took effect on the 2d ult., levies the following duties on imports, all payable in gold or silver:

On flour, $1 per barrel.
Corn and corn meal, 20 cents per bushel.
Oats, 15 cents per bushel.
Other grains, 20 cents per bushel.
Brown sugar, 1 cent per lb.
Tallow candles, 4 cents.
Lard, 3 cents.
Butter, 6 cents.
Cheese, 2 cents.
Bacon, 2 cents.
Rice, 2 cents.
Whiskey, 25 a 75 per gallon—according to proof.
Manufactured tobacco, 30 per cent. ad. valorem.
American segars, $3 per thousand.
Beef in barrels or otherwise, $3 per 200 lbs.
Pork, $3 per bbl.
Peas and beans, 50 cents per bushel.
Cabinet wares and all other manufactures of wood.
All manufactures of tin, ready made.
Clothing, chairs, and saddlery, 30 per cent. ad. valorem.
Hats, shoes and boots of all kinds, 25 per cent.
Pleasure carriages and harness of all kinds, 25 per cent.
Bagging, bale rope and twine, 10 per cent.

*Arabic Proverbs.*—When you have said the word, it reigns over you, but while it is not yet spoken you reign over it.

Time will teach him who has no teacher.

He who cannot understand at a glance, will not understand at much explanation.

He who sleeps without supper gets up without debt.

Borrowed dresses give no warmth.

Need developes the mind.

The best friend are those that stimulate each other to do good.

The best visits are the shortest.

Silence is often an answer.

Science are locks, and inquiry the key to them.

Take counsel of him who is greater, and of him who is less than thyself, and then refer to thine own judgment.

The worst kind of men are those who do not care when men see them do wrong.

In adversity the real principles of men appear.

Honor yourself, and you will be honored—despise yourself and you will be despised.

An honr's patience will procure a long period of rest.

*Chocolate.*—It may not be generally know that the seed of the broom corn is an excellent substitute for the cocoa or chocolate-nut in making this pleasant and wholesome beverage. We supped with a friend a few evenings since, who set before us as good chocolate as we ever tasted, made as he assured us of this very cheap material. The manner of preparing it is quite simple; The grain is first parched and ground coffee; after which, the process is the same as in making it of the preparation of the Cocoa-nut. This drink, we understand, is used in some parts of Pennsylvania instead, of coffee and tea, and we think is worthy of being adopted here as it would lop off no inconsiderable item from the private expenses of every family. The kind of broom corn raised for this purpose, is that which has a black or purple grain.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Never was a pleasanter moral couched in sweeter language than the following gem, from the mind of some sensitive heart:

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth
Full many a budding flower,
Which had a smile but owned its birth,
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing,
A pleasant word to speak;
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal or break.

## MODERN DEFINITIONS,

*Not found in any of the Ancient Dictionaries.*

*Hard Times.*—Setting on a cold grind-stone, and reading the President's Message.

*Love.*—A little world within itself, intimately connected with shovel and tongs.

*Progress of Time.*—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks.

*Politician.*—A fellow that culls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers.

*Rigid Justice.*—A Juror on a murder case fast asleep.

*Friend.*—One who borrows your money and then turns you out of doors.

*Poetry.*—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of paper.

*Patriot.*—A man who has neither property nor reputation to lose.

*Honesty.*—Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back.

*Independence.*—Owing fifty thousand dollars, which you never intend to pay.

*Livery Stable.*—A place where you can pay a five dollar bill for the privilege of being upset.

*Otium cum Dignitate.*—Living at the expense of the public, at the State Hotel, Sing Sing.

*Termination of War.*—Driving the enemy out of one hammock into another, capturing an old negro and seriously wounding a squaw.

*Dandy.*—A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms—a head without brains—tight boots—a cane—a white handkerchief—two brooches, and a ring on his little finger.

*Coquette.*—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning—more admirers than friends—more fools than wise men for attendants.

*Credit.*—A wise provision by which Constables get a living.

*Benevolence.*—To take a dollar out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

*Newspaper Patron.*—A fellow who subscribes for a paper and stops it in a few months without paying up.

*Umbrella.*—An article you may borrow or steal, as you see fit.

*Affection.*—To sing under a lady's window three hours by moon light.

*Flattery.*—Physic that makes every body sick but those who swallow it.

*Interesting.*—A horrible murder or execution.

*Instinct.*—What is it that guides the ox in selecting two hundred and seventy-six kinds of herbs, and at the same time teaches him to avoid two hundred and eighteen, as unfit for food.

A species of spider digs a hole in the earth about two feet deep, and closes it with a curious trap door, so as to deceive and keep out every intruder.

The tortoise, though hatched a mile from the water, no sooner leaves its shell than it runs directly to the ocean without a guide.

The *aphex fabulosa* prepares little shells in the earth, then fetches spiders, and deposites one with each egg, that the little ones may have food as soon as they break forth from the shell.

All animals, without instruction, move with perfect skill from the time of their birth, from one place to another; and they use their limbs and select their food at the proper time and place.

Mix salt and arsenic, and a sheep will select the former from the latter, a thing which you could not do.

*Female Influence on Lengthy Legislation.*—The ladies, heaven bless them, are the light and life of the world; but just about this time the condition of the Commonwealth's treasury imperiously requires that they should debar themselves of the pleasure of visiting the legislative halls, as their presence invariably, and, by a law of nature, irresistibly provokes debate—a propensity which cannot be indulged at a less cost than two hundred dollars per hour. Another consideration, and one which we are sure will not be lost upon our fair city friends, is, that the absence of the country members from their families has already been protracted to a painful duration. The members themselves—absorbed as they are in the public business by day, and having at hand many resorts for relaxation in the evening—may not be very sensible of their separation from home, but their wives and children must feel it most keenly.—*Boston Post.*

*A Jue d'Esprit.*—One of the very best things we have seen for a long time, is the following "Latin Ode," in the N. O. Picayune:

"O, Rosa amabilis! Samboius venit,
Non tu audis banjoium, tum, tum, tum!
O, Rosa!—Anthracina Rosa!
Incendiri volo, si ne Rosam amo!"

The Editor comments upon the beauties of the "Roman bard," as if it was the production of one of the great poets of antiquity. The classical scholar will not be slow in perceiving that it is a burlesque translation into Latin of the Negro song of the "Coal Black Rose." The phrase "Anthracina Rosa," will put the gravity of the most grave at defiance.

*Bankrupt and Distribution.*—Three twin children of Winggery have just been condemned in the State of Mississippi. The House of Representatives of that State have just passed instructions for the repeal of both measures. This is right. They came into the world together, and should so go out. Bankrupt passed Distribution; and Distribution passed Bankrupt; and neither had a majority except by virtue of bargains for mutual support. The Mississippi Senators both voted for Bankrupt, one of them (Mr. Walker) under instructions. The Maine Senators did the same, one of them (Mr. Williams) under instructions. In both cases the instructions are repealed, but the law still stands. Georgia instructed against the law, but Mr. Berrien disregarded the will of the Legislature, and Mr. Cuthbert is not yet here to conform to it. The Kentucky House of Representatives unanimously condemned the law: Mr. Morehead conforms to the will of the House: Mr. Clay does not. Thus the act was passed without a majority, for it only had 23 votes in its favor; and of these part were purchased by passing distribution, and part were given under instructions, which have been rescinded. The House of Representatives voted the repeal of the act by a majority of 32: in the Senate it was lost by a tie vote, Mr. Cuthbert being absent—Mr. Clay and Mr. Berrien disregarding the voice of their Legislature against it, and Mr. Williams of Maine voting against the repeal under old instructions, which were rescinded before he voted, but the rescision of which was not known to him. Thus it is evident that the act is upon the statute book by accidental and unfair means—that it was passed by bargain and without a majority, and the repeal prevented in the same way—and that the act, repugnant to the country at first, is becoming more and more odious every day. Probably it will be unanimously repealed, if not vacated by the judges, the next session of Congress. It is a *Whig relief measure*, and one of the most abominable of its tribe. Abolition of debts is its object—an object as monstrous and unjust as the law itself is unconstitutional and wicked. It is no bankrupt system, but a mere abolition debt law.—*Globe.*

On Wednesday evening a memorial to Congress was presented to the leather dealers' convention for their approval, which urged an increased protection on shoes, boots, and leather. At the conclusion of the memorial, the principle of free trade was admitted to be sound. A member objected to such an acknowledgment. The president defended the principle, and remarked that he held in his hand a voluminous report of the English manufactures wherein they acknowledged the *protective system of England was* RUINING *them.*—*Boston Post.*

## THE "PROTECTIVE AND BANKING SYSTEMS."

The position of England is constantly appealed to as an evidence of the benefit to be derived from a Tariff and a National Bank. What is that condition socially and as far as the masses of the people are concerned? [illegible] parliamentary evidence. Sherman and Crawford recently in Parliament, offered the following statement as to the condition of the working people of the town which they represented:

| 136 Families lived upon per head, per week, | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 291 | do | 10 | 1 2 |
| 502 | do | 1 | 0 |
| 1855 | do | 1 | 6 |
| 1500 | do | 1 | 9 |
| 812 | do | 2 | 2 |

Total visited 5,242—five-sixths of whom had hardly a blanket—85 families were without a blanket—and 47 families slept on chaff beds and wood shavings.

Now if this is the result of the protective system of England, which amounts almost to a total prohibition of foreign articles and produce: if this is the benefit derived from a great National Bank, as illustrated by the social condition of her people, well may we be thankful that the free trade and anti monopoly doctrine of the Democratic party, will one day be in the ascendant.—*New Era.*

A few days since, a suit was brought in Judge Jackson' court against the Atchafalaya Bank, for the recovery of five dollars, on a promisory note of that institution, payable on demand. The bank denied that it owed that money. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, on proof being furnished that the signatures were genuine. The marshal called at the bank with a writ of seizure. The cashier laid the matter before the board, and told the marshal to call again. He did so, when he was told that the bank could not pay the amount of the judgment.

"I shall seize your banking-house."
"It is mortgaged for more than it is worth."
"Your furniture, then."
"It does not belong to us."

Whereupon the marshal returned "no property found!"

And yet this bank dares issue its promissory notes as a measure of value to the community, and, when sued to recover the amount of one of them, denies the debt, and, when condemned to pay it by a tribunal of justice, pleads that it has no property!

*The Mississippi State Bonds.*—The Legislature of Mississippi have solemnly repudiated the five millions of bonds sold by the commissioners of the Mississippi Union Bank to Nicholas Biddle, on the 18th of August, 1838, and declare that the same were sold illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutionally. They say, however, that the holders of those bonds may have every legal and equitable remedy for collecting the amount paid on said bonds; they are invited to pursue the remedy afforded by the laws and the Constitution against the Mississippi Union Bank and against all and every person rendered liable either in law or equity for the debts of said banks. We suppose now that there will be one universal howl among the stock-jobbing interests against the dishonesty of Mississippi, because she will not permit gambling legislators to set aside her Constitution and laws. That Mississippi would pay her *just* debts we have before declared our firm conviction, and this belief is confirmed by the declarations of the papers of that State. The Free Trader, in speaking on this subject, says: "We acknowledge our just liabilities; we will pay other heavy responsibilities by taxation, by the coinage of blood and sweat into gold; like the ancient Egyptians, we will pawn the very bones of our fathers, but not one dollar will we pay, not one cent, not one mill of a debt conceived in fraud, squandered in iniquity, and now threatened to be extorted at the point of foreign bayonets! We rally around our Constitution; we shout the battle cry for Mississippi! For our homes and firesides." This is a decisive talking upon this point.—*Public Ledger.*

*From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader.*

## NEW MOVEMENT—MR. CLAY—EAST INDIA HUMBUG—VALUE OF COTTON LANDS.

One cannot help observing the remarable *concert* with which the great Federal organs throughout the Union, are attempting to demonstrate the capacity of the East Indies to supply the British cotton manufactures with raw material. The Boston Atlas—the National Intelligencer—the Philadelphia North American, are constantly arraying arguments and statistics, to establish this greatest of humbugs. They are striking for a protective tariff; that is their sole object. They wish to create the impression, that England is taking steps to make herself independent of the cotton interest of the United States; that, therefore, it is the interest of the South to impose higher duties on British cotton fabrics, and thus by encouraging home manufactures, furnish a domestic market for the consumption of our annual crops. This is the *new movement* of the Whig party, suggested by Mr. Clay, and upon which notwithstanding his repeated rejection by the people, he still hopes to rise into the Presidency. Defeated upon his great hobby of Internal Improvements—compelled by the firmness of a single State to abandon the American System—failing to mount into power on the back of the *United States Bank* and the *credit system*—thwarted by the Providence of God at a late period when he expected to concentrate in his own hands the functions of Government—disappointed in his attempt to dragoon John Tyler, the head of his own party, and seeing the people rise up, almost in revolution, at his jacobinical proposal to emasculate the Constitution—he now projects this *tariff movement*, and entails upon the country another epoch of disaster and agitation.

The interest manifested for the cotton planter is hypocritical. Every duty laid by Congress is so much additional tax on the planter. We produce the raw material; we consume the manufactured article; we manufacture nothing in the South. The greater the competition; the more the market is stocked with foreign goods, the cheaper shall we be able to purchase. But let Congress impose such duties on the products of the British loom as to exclude them from our markets, and the Eastern manufacturers could not only demand what they pleased for their fabrics, but by a combination among themselves, might at any time affect the price of cotton. Give Mr. Clay his protective tariff and his National Bank, and, we of the South, would be the veriest slaves that ever crawled around the footstool of despotic power.

As to the ridiculous assumption that England can obtain a supply of cotton from her East India possessions, a few words will show its utter fallacy. Is this attempt to produce cotton there, a recent one? Not at all. From an early period after the conquest of the country, the East India Company (always closely connected with the British manufacturing interest) spared no pains to encourage the culture of cotton. But after years of trial—after having shipped seed from Egypt, South America, and Carolina; and exacted from the wretched natives all the care, attention and drudgery necessary to success, they could only produce a coarse, inferior, short staple cotton, of the very lowest grade; and their imported seed soon ran into the indigenous plant, without increasing its staple or production. Although labor is cheaper there than in any part of the world, the miserable Indians working for a scanty daily allowance of rice, yet so inferior are they as laborers, so small is the yield of the plant, and so little are the soil and the long periods of alternate drought and rain, adapted to its culture, it was found, that when sold in Liverpool, it scarcely netted the cost of transportation over such a waste of waters. In India, too, it was ascertained that the rich alluvial lands, unlike similar localities in this country, were not adapted to cotton, and, consequently, it is chiefly cultivated in interior and more elevated districts, and is transported from thence, *on bullocks*, to navigable points; a mode of carriage not only slow, but expensive.

The whole culture languished, notwithstanding the efforts of the company to extend it. Finally, Capt. Bayles was dispatched to this country and on his return he carried with him cotton gins, seed, and ten or a dozen practical planters from this state. What has been the result? Why, a total failure, as we are well advised. The laborers wont do; the seasons wont do; the Mississippi seed produces the old coarse East India cotton; and the droughts and rains must ever render the crop uncertain. A greater humbug was never started. Let our planters scout all such alarmists. The idea that there will, in a few years, be an over production of cotton is fallacious. The cotton crop has not yet reached its maxium, is very true. The present quantity produced will perhaps be *tripled*, in time, but there it must *stop*. The cotton region is not half so extensive as superficial observers imagine, and where it is extending in one direction, it is circumscribing itself in another. If new lands are being planted in Louisiana and Texas, large portions of Tennessee, North Alabama and Arkansas are abandoning cotton, and in twenty years it will scarcely be cultivated North of Memphis. Texas will never prove the formidable rival that many apprehend. Her Southeastern frontier is very poor. Her red lands are productive, but not durable and are remote from navigation. North and East of the Colorado the country is not adapted to cotton, owing chiefly, to the protracted droughts prevalent there. And unless the Republic be annexed to this Union, we predict, that in twenty years or less, slavery (so indispensable to the cotton grower) will cease to exist there, in its present form; its abolition will be brought about not only by European influence, but by the preponderance of the free laboring class, in its Eastern territory—a population which is flowing thither now, with all the prejudices of education and the dictates of interest, to arm them against the slaveholder. Panic makers and politicians may say what they please; but cotton lands have not yet reached their true esti-

bunte; they are selling now far, very far below the real standard of value, and the cotton interest was never on a firmi a foundation, *if we hold on to the principle of free trade*, and steruly oppose any increase of the tariff.

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The Hartford (Conn.) *Patriot*, the organ of the Conservatives in those parts, discourses as follows about its late allies—the Whigs.

"We unhesitatingly pronounce, not indeed without deliberation, and full apprehension of the length and breadth of our assertion, that the whig party proper is *forever broken*. It is down in the nation—and it is rapidly falling in this State. We do not mourn over its untimely fate. From first to last it has been deceitful, bigoted, revengeful. Before the election of Gen. Harrison, it covered up its deformities under a cloak of liberality. To cajole the dear people, it assumed an honesty as foreign to its real nature, as fraud and perfidy are native to it. And now, to deceive the President, it wears a friendly aspect towards him, and at the same time, by its every act, just plants a dagger into the heart of his administration.

Ultra federal whiggery never felt an emotion of sympathy for the people. Its whole policy is to fasten an aristocratic institutions upon the country. Its whole energies are directed to the unholy work of harnessing honest industry to the triumphal car of associated wealth, and thus leading captive the bone, sinew, muscle, mind, and heart of free America. It never seems for a moment to realize that there is truth and reality in that fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created free and equal." It lies in wait at every corner, and with more than jesuitical cunning, fawns, lies, and flatters, to rob the people of their precious rights. Now it comes in the sleek form of the financier, promising golden showers—now it sneaks abroad, the dapper little tool of petty office seeking cliques. It is chameleon like in its features, and serpent like in its sinuosities. It can stretch out its scaly folds "many a rood," and can contract itself within the space occupied by the veriest pigmy. Through all these changes of feature and form, its undying aristocratic spirit is unchangeably hostile to the rights of man.

The primary object of all our free institutions is to protect the rights of the poor, elsewhere, on all the face of the earth, trampled in the dust. The glorious privileges of the ballot box were designed to hold in check the aggressive spirit of aristocracy. And it is here that this spirit has been rebuked from south to north, and will be humbled in the dust in Connecticut this Spring. So mote it be."

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*Mark their manœuvres.*—While Mr. CLAY is laboring to carry through Congress his proposition to increase the Tariff taxes to *thirty per cent.*, his leading and confidential organ in the South, the *Richmond Whig*, is publishing a series of labored essays to prove the constitutionality of a *protective Tariff!* These articles of the *Whig* are copied and endorsed by all the Clay papers in this State, with the evident design of poisoning the minds of our people on that most important subject.

*What is* A PROTECTIVE TARIFF? Is it taxes levied for the support of Government as authorised by the letter and spirit of the Constitution? No; it is a scheme to enrich northern capitalists by extorting from honest labor the reward of its toil—a system of taxation upon the Southern farmer for the exclusive benefit of the Northern manufacturer—a system of fraud and plunder, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Is it not an insult to common sense to say that such a system is constitutional? Yet we see Mr. CLAY and his presses even here in the South openly advocating it—busily engaged in persuading the southern people that it is their interest, yea, and their *duty* too, to suffer themselves to be plundered by law to fill the coffers of lordly manufactures in New England. We ask the people to mark the advocates of this monstrous doctrine; for trouble may yet grow out of it.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"If Banks were done away with, where would specie enough come from for business purposes?"—*Star.*

From the Banks, and from one of the parties to the bargain, by which one form of property, as *flour*, is exchanged for another form of property, as *money*; and this is what consitutes "business." He who has nothing to sell, cannot get money, and only he who has money or its equivalent can buy any thing.

"Suppose you wanted to buy a load of timber, where would you be able to lug specie from to pay for it?"—*Star.*

From your pocket. If you have not got it there, you could not buy the timber.

"If you gave $10,000 for a house, who would furnish the cartload of specie that you would want?"—*Star.*

If you *gave* $10,000 for a house you would not want the specie, for the house would already be paid for. You could not give *dollars* if you had not *dollars* to give; and if you had not *dollars* to give, you could not buy the house for *dollars*, though you might give your own or another's *promise to pay dollars*, as at present. But till the *dollars promised* were paid, the house would not be bought for dollars, but for promises.

"If you wished to procure a cargo of potatoes from Maine, who would you get to carry the amount on in hard dollars to pay for them?"—*Star.*

The vessel that went after the potatoes, if you paid for them in advance; the vessel that brought them, if you pay for them on delivery. If you have not the dollars, or their equivalent in some other form of property, you could not pay for the potatoes, at either place, and consequently, could not buy them. And the cost of transporting and insuring the "hard dollars," would not be more than one fifteen of the fifteen per cent premium you have now to pay to make Bank of Virginia dollars, equal to dollars in Maine or any other part of New England.

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It is rumored that Gen. Cass will soon return from France, and be succeeded either by Mr. Wagaman, of Louisiana, or Mr. Preston, of South Carolina.—*Standard.*

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The general tone of the newspaper press and the legislative reports throughout the country, would lead us to conclude that merchants, manufacturers and bankers were the only class worthy of notice in our country. The agricultural interests are entirely forgotten, or swallowed up in those all absorbing and never ending controversies of currency, exchanges, protective tariffs, banking, &c.—And why is it that the greatest and most important business of this country occupies so little of public attention? It is simply because the farmer depends upon his own industry; his time is employed in cultivating his fields instead of hanging about legislative halls, or employing hired scribblers to get up humbugs to cheat the community. He only asks to be let alone, and even in this his request is disregarded; burdens are heaped upon him at the instigation of the dishonest and designing, but still he pursues the even tenor of his way, until at length, aroused by the enormity of his wrongs, he seeks redress, which is then too often beyond his reach. Insidious and cunning devices are sought out to fasten more strongly the burdens imposed, and insure to the crafty swindler a rich harvest without toil.—*New London Gazette.*

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GREAT ABOLITION MEETING IN BOSTON.

We have inadvertently omitted to notice before, the great Abolition Meeting at Boston on the 28th January—held in Faneuil Hall. It is estimated that "not less than four thousand persons" attended. The notorious *Wm. Loyd Garrison* presided. Numerous Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the course of Congress in relation to Abolition, and calling for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia; highly complimenting J. Q. ADAMS, for his late outrageous conduct and pledging themselves to sustain him; declaring that "when their Senators and Representatives in Congress find themselves deprived of the liberty of speech, they ought to withdraw, and return to their homes, leaving the people of Massachusetts to devise such ways and means for redress, as they deem necessary;" that "the union of liberty and slavery in one just and equal compact, is a moral impossibility not in the power of God or men to achieve, and that "the American Union is such only in form, not in substance—a humbug;" "that if the South are bent on perpetuating their system, the time is rapidly approaching, when the American Union will be dissolved, in form, as it now is in fact; that Massachusetts should wash her hands of the system, and the Abolitionists flood her Legislature with petitions for a law "that every bondman shall become free, on arriving within her jurisdiction;" "that they rejoice that the voice of *O'Connell* has poured across the waters a thunder peal for the cause of liberty in our own land;" "that they receive with the deepest gratitude, the names of the 60,000 Irishmen," "and accept with triumphant exultation the Address they have forwarded, and pledge themselves to circulate it through the length and breadth of the land;" that "the Resolutions be transmitted to O'Connell and Father Matthew, and their Senators and Representatives in Congress;" and "that the thanks of the Assembly be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen for the use of the Hall." And "the Irish Address, signed by Daniel O'Connell, Father Matthew, and 60,000 other Irishmen, to the Irish residents in the United States, calling upon them unitedly to espouse the Anti Slavery cause, and to identify themselves with the American Abolitionists, was read by the chairman, and received with loud acclamations and applause."

There, People of the South, what think you of that? Does it look as though the Abolition cause was on the wane, as some would have you believe? For thousand of the people of Massachusetts expressing sentiments like these, (with others if possible worse, that we have refrained from copying,) in old Faneuil Hall, with the virtual approval of the Mayor and Alderman, who gave them the use of it! Do you think these things can progress much longer, with anything like safety to you?

Among other Abolition meetings is one of an equally violent and reckless character, in one of the Northwestern States, we forget now which—in a paper we have mislaid. That the Abolitionists of the country are arousing themselves to the most desperate and reckless exertions, united with those of Great Britain, there can be no reasonable doubt—giving aid and support to a foreign enemy, as the Federalists did during the late war; and it strongly behooves all of the South who have any [illegible] on the subject, watch vigilantly, and look well to the future.—*South Carolinian.*

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*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

ANOTHER McLEOD.

On Monday night, February 28, a young man by the name of Hogan, was arrested about eight miles from Lockport, and brought to that place charged with being one of the party who attacked the steamer Caroline. The evidence against him is said to be, that he disclosed to Dr. M'Kenzie of Lockport, in 1838, that he was one of the party, and that having occasion to come to Rochester, he wrote to the Doctor inquiring whether there would be any danger in doing so, and asking for a brace of pistols. Hogan is a resident of Hamilton, Upper Canada, and had been to Rochester to attend court. He was lodged in jail for one night, and the next day taken by writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Ransom of the Common Pleas Court, upon the plea that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his detention. What the result of the hearing was, we shall probably know to morrow.

*From the Rochester Post.*

In addition, we have been permitted to peruse a private letter to a Canadian exile in this city of the same date, from which the following is an extract:

"John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, about whom there can be no mistake, has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial for the part he took in the Schooner murders. I am told he is clerk to the Sheriff of the Gore District, who was M'Nab's Lieutenant Colonel, opposite Navy Island, and that he was secretary while at Chippewa, in 1838. He is a good looking, bold manly little fellow—tory and game to the back bone!"

This will revive the whole question involved in the celebrated M'Leod case. A more important movement has not taken place for some time. Hogan is one who, we are told, freely admits his connection with the Caroline outrage; and throws himself on the protection of the British Government.

We learn that Mr. Hogan is a native of Ireland—that he was recently in this city, and stopt several days at the National Hotel, where he expressed some fears lest he should be arrested and detained—and that his companion was Mr. John William Aikman, a son of Michael Aikman, a tory member of the late Upper Canada Parliament.

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The Philadelphia North American says: the amount of investments in bank stock which are sunk forever, cannot be computed at less than *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.* To these add the amount of capital that has been invested in rail roads, canals, and works of improvement which never have nor never will produce any revenue to the proprietors, and the aggregate amount of loss does not, probably, fall short of *five hundred millions of dollars*, which has fallen upon the citizens of this country.

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AUGUSTA, March 9.

*Fatal Affray.*—The wonted quiet of our city was disturbed on Monday night, by an affray the result of which was as melancholy as its consequences were fatal. The substance of the facts, as developed on the investigation by a jury of inquest are—that a quarrel had taken place some short time previous between Mr. Thomas Hutchison, and a Mr. M'Millan, an engineer on the Georgia Railroad, which created so much ill feeling, that imprudent remarks and threats were made, the result of which was that both went armed for a meeting, which took place in Broad street about 11 o'clock on Monday night, when McMillan accosted and assaulted Hutchinson, a short fight ensued, in which Hutchinson stabbed McMillan of which he died in a few minutes. We forbear further comment, as we understand that Hutchinson will deliver himself up, and the matter will undergo a judicial investigation. The following verdict was returned by the jury of inquest:

"That the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted in the left side with a knife in an affray with Thomas Hutchinson."—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

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We copy the following from the American of last evening. We learn from other sources that the statement is undoubtedly correct. Colonel Cook and Mr. Tompkins were both killed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

We understand that the difficulty arising out of the misunderstanding between General L. A. Besancon and Mr. Tompkins, a representative from Warren county, in the Legislature of Mississippi, at Jackson, a few days since, the latter of whom was challenged by the former through J. S. Fall, the reporter for the Vicksburg Sentinel, and refused on account of the character both of the challenger and bearer, and afterwards assumed by Col. Cook, and accepted, resulted in the parties meeting opposite Vicksburg, on Sunday morning last, with rifles at twenty paces, upon which both parties were killed.

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*Latest from Texas.*—The steam packet Neptune, Capt. Rollins, 33 hours from Galveston, arrived last evening. We are indebted to the clerk, Mr. W. Wade, for papers.

Congress adjourned on the 5th inst. The Galveston Civilian states that the body, after having maturely considered the subject, deemed it inadvisable to take measures for the invasion of Mexico at this time, and left the Navy, under the law of 1840, at the disposition of the President.

Gen. Hamilton's proposition was declined, and, although his mission has terminated, no report of his action under it has been submitted. Some money was obtained, but the precise amount, or upon what terms, has never been made public. He designs making a statement through the public prints.

Twenty thousand dollars have been placed at the disposition of the Executive for the defence of the frontier.

Congress has passed a resolution extending the limits of Texas from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast fifteen miles in the sea to the Oregon Territory, so as to include the Californias in the Territory of the Republic.

The new Exchequer money is selling at a premium of 3 per cent.

At a meeting held at Galveston, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient for the Executive to acquiesce in measures for offensive war against Mexico.

*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with the Executive, and recommend the following measures for immediate war:—

1st. That our Navy be instructed to molest the Commerce of Mexico on the high seas, to ravage the towns and country on the coasts.

2d. That commissions be granted to private armed vessels, under the flag and authority of Texas to do the same.

3d. That invitation and encouragement be given to volunteers from abroad to come under our flag, and join with an army in the invasion of Mexico.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

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FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.

The steamship Galveston, from Galveston, brought us papers yesterday, five or six days later. We could not discern that they contained any very interesting news.

In the Houston Telegraph of the 22d, we find the following paragraphs:

"The Mexican marauders have become exceedingly troublesome on the western frontier, and have broken up the trade with the settlers of the Rio Grande. They have also killed one or two citizens at Arkansas Bay; among the victims is a Mr. Pierce, who resided near Copano. One of our spy companies lately met a large party of these marauders, and after a severe skirmish, in which several Mexicans were killed, completely routed them and took a large quantity of plunder. It is believed this severe chastisement may check their incursions for a season.

"A gentleman who left Monterey a few weeks since, says that he saw no preparations at that place for invasion. No troops had arrived from the interior, but a large number of militia had been assembled at Mier. They were merely rancheros, and were wholly unprepared for a long march. It was the general impression among the rancheros of the Rio Grande that the citizens of Texas intended to revenge the outrages inflicted upon the Santa Fe troops, and would make an attack upon some of their frontier towns; possibly it is on this account that their militia have been collected!"

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*From the N. O. Picayune, February 19.*

*Fire! — Frightful and extraordinary Accident.*—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the three story brick block on the corner of Front Levee and Benjamin streets, belonging to Peters and Millard and Mr. Sewell. The fire originated in the north end, in the room occupied by Miguel Conion, as a cabaret and dancing house, destroying that and the adjoining building and partly destroying the third. Loss $7,000—partly insured in the Merchants' Insurance office.

A most frightful accident and miraculous escape took place at this fire, rendered doubly remarkable by the fact that the object of them had been married only a few hours before the fire broke out, and sprang from his bridal bed at the wild sound of midnight alarm. His name is Charles Johnson, a member of Engine No. 1. He fell from the roof of one of the buildings, through the joists of the third story, and caught on the joists of the second story, in the flames and dense smoke, but was fortunately rescued, and we informed us in a very fair way to recover. The roof was damp, and he slipped, falling rapidly over the eave, and disappearing among the flames and smoke of the building already in ruins. The frightful fact was passed about like electricity among his brave companions, who rushed desperately into the burning house, and as Providence directed, found and rescued their unfortunate and helpless friend. He was hanging senseless across a burn beam, his limbs dangling in the smoke. His clothes being saturated with water, partially protected him from the fire; and as his coat was torn, it is supposed he caught by something which broke his fall, and probably preserved his life. It was a most alarming and extraordinary circumstance, and the escape seems almost a miracle.

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STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union" of March 2d, contains an account of the total destruction of the steamboat *North Star* about 2 miles from that city the day previous. The number of cabin passengers was about 16. The scene is thus described by an eyewitness.

Just as the Tuscaloosa Bridge retreated from my vision, I took a chair and sat down by the side of the pilot house to read on the upper deck, but finding that the speed of the boat created a strong breeze which, in reading, was painful to my eyes, I fortunately returned again to the cabin; I had seated myself by the fire place in the gentleman's cabin, and made a remark to Captain Richardson, that we were just about the very spot where he and myself had been wrecked by the sinking of the steamboat Ophelia, some four years ago; he replied in the affirmative, and pointed me to an article he had been reading on "accidents and the ups and downs of life," and before I had completed the first sentence, this dread explosion, so horrid in its consequences, occurred. We had neither stopped nor attempted to stop, from the commencement, but were travelling cheerfully and gaily along at the rate of some ten or twelve miles an hour, when the two boilers in rapid, succession exploded like the roar of two large pieces of artillery, while the vessel quivered to her keel. Crash! crash! went every thing around us; in an instant two-thirds of that beautiful boat was thrown into the air to an incredible height, and shivered into a thousand atoms—a stream of noxious gas from the boilers passed with such tremendous pressure towards the stern, through the halls of the cabin, that our hats were carried from our heads with the current, and enveloped in smoke, and bewildered with the yells and groans of the dying sufferers, whose bodies lay torn to peices, mingled with the shapeless wreck—the shattered mass around us was but dimly understood.

I looked out from the stern, and the whole atmosphere above us was filled with these fragments to an incredible height, and they fell in horrid showers around us, mixed with the dying and the dead.—So powerful was the explosion, that one of the boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least one hundred and fifty yards over the tops of the highest trees, into an open field, and not far from it lies the plate of the safety valve, sunk four or five feet into the earth, like the ball of a cannon.

I left to discover (as the smoke cleared off,) the extent of damage done, and the dangers still to be apprehended. Not a single Officer was to be seen, and the places of their respective stations was shattered into atoms, and floating on the surface of the river, or suspended among the branches of the trees. I saw the heads of three or four that had been blown into the air, and had fallen into the river, struggling feebly with the waves, to keep themselves on the surface, and the only sound portion of the Crew were pursuing their bodies with the yawl. The boilers had all disappeared. One of them had bursted in the bottom and a portion of it had passed through the Deck and the Hull of the Boat to the bottom of the river, leaving a large hole thro' which the water oozed freely, and I saw that she must sink in a few minutes to the bottom, in despite of every effort to prevent it that might be used; not a single being could be seen that could stand erect—but the whole body of her hull from the Wheelhouses to the Bow had been shattered into a mere shell; the false sides were blasted into atoms, and were already filled up with water; the main Deck was shivered into splinters; and the heads, legs, and arms of apparently a dozen or more human beings, belonging to the Crew, were projecting out here and there from the mass of inflamable substances that had now fallen into the hull, and in a confused pile were mingling with red hot embers from the furnace, while their groans, and cries for help came horridly and awfully to my ears.

The steamer finally struck a bank at a bend of the river; the narrator with much difficulty got ashore with a rope, which he made fast to a tree, and finally, succeeded in getting safe ashore all who were not hurt. Those who were disabled, were consumed in the most dreadful manner in the burning boat. Of those who were thrown into the river, some escaped unhurt, some fearfully injured. About sixteen were killed, principally belonging to the boat, and eight were badly hurt. Of the cause of the explosion, the writer thus speaks:

There will be many speculations concerning the state of the boilers. I will give it as my opinion that the boilers were not such as the law required; and my reason for thinking so is, that I have seen them; and the boiler that may be found in a field close by the scene of this dreadful catastrophe, is not thicker in its sheets than an ordinary copper cent. I also believe that there was little or no water in them, for this reason: at the moment of the explosion nothing appeared to come from her either in the shape of steam or water, but a noxious gas passed through the cabin from the boilers extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was no water in her boilers is found in the fact, that a piece of the boiler at the moment of explosion, about 100 pounds in weight, came like a shell from a cannon, carrying state rooms, roof, and every other obstruction like chaff before it, and fell on the cabin floor, within a few feet from where I was sitting, which burnt through the woollen carpet and set the cabin floor in a blaze. If there had been water in the boilers this could not have taken place, especially while she was neither stopping nor starting, but in regular motion.

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The friends of Henry Clay in the Third Ward, who are in favor of an open, public and fearless demonstration in his behalf, regardless of private cliques and selfish intrigues, are called to meet at the North River Coffee House this evening, to organize a Clay Club.—*N. Y. Tribune, March 1.*

This looks as though Harry and his followers were becoming impatient, but Clay never will receive forty nine votes again for the Presidency, so he may as well "retire to the shades of Ashland" and make himself as contented as possible.—*Boston Post.*

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*Mr. Calhoun's Speech.*—To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, we place in our columns to day, the powerful speech of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the Treasury Note Bill. No man can have more than a faint idea of the embarrassed and alarming condition of the finances of the country without reading this speech. Mr. Calhoun takes the statement of the President, in his message to the present Congress, and shows conclusively that the expenditures of this year will be near *thirty three millions*, and adding to this the public debt of *seventeen millions*, shows a debt for the year against the Government of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. After noting the assertion of Mr. *Evans*, that the Administration did not intend to *retrench*, he continued—I ask you, as honest men, where are you to get the money from to pay this debt? You have given away the public lands; and the revenue from customs, at the highest calculation, will not amount to more than *fifteen millions*, (unless the already high Tariff duties are increased, which the South will not submit to,) and this will leave a clear public debt of THIRTY FIVE MILLIONS to be provided for somehow—and how? Are you going on from year to year to accumulate a public debt at this rate, and in time of peace, too?

In tracing this speech through the reader will observe that it contains no party strife—it is made up of no declamations without proof: and it is evident to our mind, that he has shown beyond contradiction, that a thorough reform in the finances of the Government must take place, or the people must groan under the yoke of heavy taxes to support idle schemes, perpetuated by the petty strife of an aristocratic dynasty. We say then let every man who is willing to be correctly informed on the great and *vital* subjects of economy and retrenchment, read this speech, and when he has read it through we doubt not he will be a wiser man than he was when he first commenced it.—*Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

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# TO THE TANNERS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

## Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.
March 4, 1842. 6:

CERTIFICATES.

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

## IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

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*Arts, Manufactures and Mines,*

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

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The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 24th London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.
March 11 1842.

## ☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—BUHR AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841 1y

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 18, 1842.

☞ MR. HENRY, *the Democratic Candidate for Governor, will address the people of Rowan who may attend to hear him, on Thursday of our Superior Court, the 24th instant.*

*He will also, it is expected, attend the Democratic meeting in Lexington on Saturday the 26th instant.*

☞ From the notice above it will be seen that our Candidate, Mr. Henry, intends to be in this place and address the people of Rowan on Thursday next. We hope that all parties will attend and hear for themselves what he has to say.—Honest and intelligent freemen who are governed in their opinions not by the beck and nod of petty leaders and party hacks, but by the dictate of reason and the line of principle, are not afraid to hear both sides, since it is possible sometimes to learn truth even from an enemy. The Democratic party make no appeals to the passions or the prejudices of men;—they only desire to be heard calmly and soberly in plain statement of facts which defy contradiction. Let the people then come forward and hear Mr. Henry that they may be able fairly to judge and honestly to decide on his merits and the justice of the cause he maintains. This is all we ask.

### *Important Decision.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has lately decided that the laws of the Northern States giving the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves are *unconstitutional*. This decision taken together with Mr. Webster's very able letter to our Minister in England on the *Creole* case must have a most salutary effect in checking and cooling down the spirit of Abolition fanaticism. They will do much to open the eyes of the great mass of the party, composed of ignorant and crazy fanatics to the character and tendency of their incendiary doctrines, and they will go far to arrest, if any thing can do it, the infamous plottings of the profligate and designing leaders.

☞ It will be seen by an extract which we give from a New York paper, that there was some prospect of another McLeod case recently in consequence of the arrest of a fellow charged with having been a participant in the Caroline affair for which McLeod was tried. Since copying the extract refered to, we learn by later papers that the man so arrested has been released, from some defect in the warrant, and of course made his way back, if he was smart, with all "convenient speed" to the other side of the line.

☞ The President seized the occasion of the late arrest of the British Canadian Hogan on the charge of having participated in the Caroline affair to send a message to Congress reiterating the most objectionable and anti republican recommendation of his annual message; that is, to take steps for removing all such cases from the jurisdiction of the State Courts to the tribunal of the Federal judiciary. Whether Congress acts upon this suggestion or not, is we presume, a matter of small consequence, as it is tolerably probable that the States will continue to consider their own affairs altogether as safe in their own keeping as in that of the General Government; and themselves quite competent to take cognizance of cases touching their sovreign rights. But apart from other considerations, the President has done himself little credit and the country less either of honor or service in the time he has chosen for repeating and urging the recommendation. It looks very like a humble deprecation of the apprehended wrath of England. No sooner does he hear of the arrest of the man Hogan, than he despatches a message post-haste to Congress calling on that body to avert the danger of British vengeance in the case, by an obedient acquiescence in the insolent demands of that Government. If he had quieted his apprehensions, on taken a day's time to get over the first alarm, any mention of the Hogan affair would have been unnecessary, as the man was released almost immediately.

☞ The Whigs of Indiana, contemplate the nomination of Judge *M'Lean*, of the United States Supreme Court, as their next candidate for the Presidency. A paper is about to be established in that State, specially to advocate his claims to the office.

Hon. *J. J. Crittenden* has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

### *The Florida War.*

The Legislative Council of Florida have unanimously passed a series of resolutions, highly commending the skill and ability with which the military operations of the Seminole War have been conducted by Col. W. J. WORTH, and declaring that he is entitled therefor to the "thanks and applause of the nation."

A Bill has passed the Legislature of New Jersey, requiring the Banks of that State to resume specie payments on the 15th of August next.

The Banks of Cincinnati, Ohio, commenced some time ago the payment of specie in advance of the time provided by law—the 4th of March.

*The charge of Federalism against Mr. Henry.*—Our Federal Whig friends have an odd way of recommending their principles and candidate to the people, by denouncing as unworthy of trust on that account, others whom they charge with having entertained at some time the same political doctrines that they (the Whigs) now hold. Thus:—they denounce Mr. Henry because they say he was once a Federalist, thereby conveying the impression that for this reason, he is not to be trusted. They flourish this charge of old Federalism, over the Democrats, in a style that plainly shows they consider it a real knock-down sort of an argument. Now it is rather beyond our comprehension we confess, to understand the aim or drift of the objection, coming from them; but saying nothing about its truth or falsity, we are perfectly willing to give them the benefit of its full value, and let us see what can be made of it to the advantage of Mr. Morehead. Suppose, as they insist, that Mr. Henry was a Federalist in his youth—what of it? Is it not rather an honor than a reproach that he has had the moral courage and political honesty to come out like a man and openly and boldly renounce doctrines which he had embraced in early life from the influence of education, connexions, associations or prejudice? Is it not the part of wisdom to acknowledge an error, when convinced, and to turn from it? But another view;—if the charge of having once been a Federalist is good as an objection against Mr. Henry—how will it operate when applied to Gov. Morehead, who, is a Federalist *now*? The fact is the Whigs will make nothing of the matter any way they can fix it; for here is the difference be ween the two, taking their say so for the supposition; Mr. Henry renounced his Federal opinions and became in professing and practice a thorough going Democratic Republican; on the other hand, Mr. Morehead has abandoned his Republican principles and former professions and has now turned Federalist in his full age. So that in this view of the case, the people have to choose between a man who was a young Federalist, become in his mature years and judgment an uncompromising Republican;—and a former Republican turned to an "old Federalist" Whig.

It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Preston will resign his seat in the Senate about this time or shortly. We hardly think his constituents will mourn without comfort for the loss of his valuable services if he should follow the example of his illustrious leader Mr. Clay, and "retire to the shades" of Columbia.

### *Congressional.*

Since our last dates, but little of public interest has been done in Congress, so that we have not made the usual regular extracts of the proceedings. The Senate has been occupied in the discussion of Mr. Clay's resolutions, and the consideration of matters relating to the District Banks.

On Thursday the 10th Mr. *Woodbury* made an able speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. *Linn* introduced, the same day, a bill to indemnify Maj. General Andrew Jackson for the damage sustained in the discharge of his official duties (to refund the $1000 fine and costs imposed by the court in Louisiana in 1815)

The House of Representatives has been wasting time and spending the public money in *talking* about retrenchment, which is all they will be likely to do in the matter.

A proposition was made by Mr. Barnard to remove the desks of the members outside the bar, but of course it was not entertained, for what would honorable gentlemen do, in that event, for conveniencies to dispatch their private business and correspondence during the sessions of the House, and for comfortable lounging places through the progress of the interesting and profitable speechifyings with which the country is yearly instructed and profited? Mr. Barnard must certainly have got the strange idea into his head somehow that the distinguished members are there for the transaction of business—a vulgar occupation for which we dare say a large number, if not the majority of them, have a proper contempt.

When Mr. Henry was nominated by the Democratic Convention, the Raleigh Register and other kindred prints of the State accompanied the mention of the fact with some awful givings out of what they *could* say in the event of an acceptance of the nomination;—all of which, however, they charitably forbore saying just then, until it was ascertained whether the nominee would accept or not. In due time afterwards Mr. Henry, not having the fear of these Whig worthies before his eyes, or not being sufficiently regardful of Mr. Morehead's "guarantee" of a second term, spoken of by the Register, did actually presume to signify his acceptance of the nomination. Now then, thought we, look out for a specimen of Whig "thunder and lightning" a la Raymer, and we held our breath to see the Federal organs come down on our candidate with reserved vengeance, especially as the letter of acceptance contained some truths not particularly palatable to Whiggery; but so far nothing very alarming has been charged against him. They have called his letter a humbug and himself an old Federalist, that is all, and if either was the fact, the whole party would soon quit his Excellency and rally around Mr. Henry. There is no mistake about their fondness for humbuggery or their partiality for Federalism; but we are really waiting with some curiosity to hear what can be said against Mr. Henry that the people will consider objectionable.

*From the Globe.*

ABOLITION OF THE UNION.

The scope of the abolition movement is now become apparent. The leaders who have propagated the excitement in regard to slavery, know full well that to pass laws in Congress, in conformity to their petitions, is nothing less than to declare war against the whole Southern section of the Union—they know that the States holding slaves could not be driven by a law of Congress to resign domestic institutions guaranteed by the Constitution, and that nothing short of servile and civil war—fire and sword—could accomplish the extirpation at which they aim. They, therefore, now tack about and propose a peaceable abolition of the Union, that they may not be taxed, as they pretend they are, to support slavery; and that they may rid themselves of the guilt of an association with States upon which they would impose the whole weight of what they call *the curse*.

The last Boston Liberator brings an account of what it calls "a great meeting in favor of Mr. ADAMS," the drift of which will be seen in the preamble and the first resolution:

"Whereas, the right of petitioning Government for a redress of grievances is expressly guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, and is one which should ever be held sacred and inviolate by a free people; and whereas it is declared in the Declaration of Independence, that, whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of the great ends for which it was instituted, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government;" and whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that Congress shall have the power of proposing amendments to the Constitution:

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that the people have a right to ask Congress to dissolve the union of these States, and that our venerable Representative, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in presenting to Congress a petion for this purpose, from Haverhill, in this State, has proved his unyielding devotion to one of the fundamental principles of our Government—the right of the people to be heard by their Representatives—and that his bold, noble, and triumphant defence of that right, amid insult, abuse, and obloquy, has given him new claims to the gratitude and support of his constituents."

Here we have the old Hartford Convention design again unveiled, and a new pretext used to justify it. It is British influence which revives the old Federal feeling for a dissolution of the Union; and political aspiration aids the fanatical spirit which is embodied in the Abolition societies, and communicates the foreign infection in the disguise of religion and morality.

The Liberator follows up the notice of the meeting, by a notice of Mr. ADAMS's new associates on the Committee on Foreign Relations. The manner in which the Southern members who have accepted place under Mr. ADAMS are spoken of, shows how an acquiescing and amicable disposition is met by the Abolition spirit which Mr. ADAMS represents:

"VACANCIES FILLED AT LAST.

"*Committee on Foreign Affairs.*—This committee has been reorganized for the third time, and is now composed of the following members:

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts;
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts;
Horace Everett, of Vermont;
Francis Granger, of New York;
Edward D. White, of Louisiana;
Augustine H. Shepperd, of North Carolina;
R. L. Caruthers, of Tennessee;
A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; and
J. A. Meriwether, of Georgia.

"Referring to those Southern soul drivers who have refused to act Mr. Adams, the Globe says it is not only surprised that 'those *gentlemen*' should have declined serving on the committee over which he presides, but it will not be surprised if any 'gentlemen' in Congress consent to take their places and serve with him! 'The impulse, instinctively, in every honorable mind, is to avoid such a man!' For 'gentlemen,' read men stealers, and for 'honorable,' read dishonorable"

*The Fayetteville Market.*—There has been an unusually brisk trade the present week, and former prices generally sustained. Cotton has come in pretty freely, and is selling at 6 to 7¾; a lot of choice has been sold at 8. Domestic liquors are still in good demand, with a light stock on hand; we quote Peach Brandy, 40 to 50; Apple, 35 to 37½; Whisky, 27 to 30. Beeswax, scarce—sells readily at 28. Flour—stock on hand light; a few loads would sell quick at $5½ to $6¼. Bacon—a fair supply on hand, and rather tending downward, we quote at 5 to 5½. Lard—dull at 5 to 6. Tobacco, leaf—this article hangs heavy on the market, with a good supply on hand, it has been selling at 2 to 3. Wheat—scarce, at $1 to $1 10.—*North Carolinian.*

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

### MARRIED,

In this County, on the 16th instant, by Alexander Long, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL CRAIGE, to Miss MARIA HOWARD.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Arey, HENRY OSTWALD to Miss MARY M., daughter of Henry Bastle, all of Iredell County.

### OBITUARY.

Was killed suddenly, in Iredell County, on the afternoon of Friday the 4th inst., by the fall of a tree, in the violent storm which occurred at that time, Miss ELIZABETH C. BUSTLE, daughter of Henry Bastle, aged 16 years and 10 months. When the melancholy accident occurred, the deceased was returning home a distance of two or three miles in company with two of her elder Sisters, from the infair of one of her Sister's wedding, who had been married the day before, when perceiving that they were likely to be overtaken by the storm which was rapidly approaching, they commenced running to reach the shelter of a neighboring school house: in hurrying forward the subject of this notice with one of her sisters left the other a considerable distance behind, and quitting the road took a near course through the woods, when but a short distance from the house, the limb of a large pine tree which was blown up by the roots, struck the unfortunate girl who was hurrying on in front, and fastened her instantly to the earth a lifeless corpse. After striking her the limb ran into the ground to a considerable depth, and then broke off near the trunk, the tree lodging on the limb in such manner that the dead body was fastened down, and could not be extricated without cutting away with an axe. It is not known that she ever moved or uttered a word after she was struck. No one can imagine the anguish of her family, and especially of the two sisters, who in one moment were her living companions in health and happiness, and the next, witnessed in part the awful scene of her violent death, and looked upon her lifeless body. The deceased was generally esteemed for her uniformly amiable and christian character. This sudden dispensation is another warning voice to teach us, that truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—[*Comm.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842 tf

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

LATH,

*Grand-Sired by the*

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

*The Champion of America,—*

Winner of the great match race,

The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make the *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. tf.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

*LATH* is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Sir. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clothopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

*LATH* was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses, which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20 000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c, stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

### Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

NOTICE.

WE will sell at public sale, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

Thirty & Forty Likely Negroes,

consisting of mechanics of all sorts:

BLACKSMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, TANNERS,

CARPENTERS, &C.

The negroes are all of good families. We will also sell a large number of Cattle, (of improved Stock;) a large number of Sheep, (saxony, merino, and mixed;) a good stock of

HOGS, HORSES, AND MULES,

a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats; waggons, Gearing, Ploughs, and all kinds of farming tools.

The negro property will be sold on a credit of 12 months with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.—Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE,
H. W. BURTON } Exr's. of R. H. Burton, dec'd.

We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beattie's Ford at private sale.

M. H.
H. W. B. } Exr's.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of R. H. Burton, dec'd., are requested to make payment without delay. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. H.
H. W. B. } Exr's.

Lincolnton, March 12, 1842. tc

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, deceased, I will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased near Thyatira Church, on the 5th day of April next, a number of valuable

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP,

a quantity of seed Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, and Hay; also, one road Waggon and Gear, Farming tools of various kinds, Household and Kitchen furniture, a quantity of Bacon and Lard, and various other articles not mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be rented the plantation whereon the deceased lived; also the

Negroes

belonging to said deceased will be hired.—A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with two or more approved securities.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY, Adm'r.

Rowan County, N. C., March 18, 1842. 3t

PROPOSALS

*For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled*

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the unsommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cameleon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

*Salisbury Female Academy.*

THE Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 14th. Terms as heretofore, $8, 10 or 12 50, according to the advancement of the pupil. Music on the Piano or Guitar is reduced to $22 50 each. Painting, $10. Wax-work, per course, $5.

EMMA J. BAKER, Principal.

March 11, 1842. 2w

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (22nd March next,) on a credit of 6 months, the splendid

CABINET OF MINERALS,

ONE LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNK,

and Box, belonging to Dr. Austin, deceased. All persons indebted to B. Austin's estate, may expect to be sued if they do not pay up before the above Court.

C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.,
*De bonis non.*

Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842 4t

CIRCUS & CARAVAN.!

*Splendid and combined attraction of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, with a beautiful collection of Living Wild Animals, comprising*

The Stupendous Giraffe, the Elephant,

and every variety of wild Beasts, Birds & Reptiles.

JUNE, TITUS, ANGEVINE & CO. Proprietors of the Bowery Amphitheatre, New York.

J. J. NATHANS, Equestrian Manager.

THE Proprietors of the above named establishment have the honor to announce to the Citizens of Salisbury that their unequalled troupe of Equestrians, and splendid Caravan of Wild Animals, will exhibit at Salisbury on Friday and Saturday, March 25th and 26th, 1842.

The public are also respectfully informed that the equestrian troupe, under the management of Mr. J. J. NATHANS, is composed of the most extensive and talented artists, comprising several of the most celebrated and skilful performers both of this country and of Europe. Attached to this company, is the far famed INDIA RUBBER MAN, whose incredible performances have caused so much excitement wherever he has appeared, besides others in every department of the Olympic Exercises.

N. B. An extensive and splendid Band of Musicians is engaged, who will accompany the performances with a choice selection of the most popular airs, marches, overture, and waltzes.

☞ Doors open on Friday at 7 o'clock P. M. on Saturday at 1 o'clock, and 7 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Children half Price.

## VARIETY.

"Patrick," said an Irishman, "what botherin long miles they have in Amirika." "Yes," replied Jemmy, "and twice as many of them as in Ireland, bad luck to 'm."

Experience is the most eloquent of preachers, but he seldom finds a large congregation.

*Warts.*—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes and mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

The nourishment contained in corn cobs, it is said, is equal to about twice their weight in the best of hay. If soaked a few days in brine, or boiled so as to render it possible for cattle to masticate them, they will eat them with avidity. But when ground they make a palatable and valuable fodder for cattle or horses.

"I wonder," said a little girl who had seen Fanny dance, "how it is that a lady who makes so much money, can't afford clothes enough to finish out the length of her frock."

"I see in this world," says John Newton, "two heaps of human happiness and misery; now if I can take but the smallest bit from one heap, and add to the other, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a halfpenny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."

We agree with a cotemporary, that there is the sweetness of philosophy, the beauty of fact, and the juice of justice, in around, and about, the following brief remarks: "In criticising a book, you are at liberty to criticise every page. In criticising a Newspaper, you must look to its general tone and character. An author may write only when the spirit moves him; but an Editor must write whether the spirit moves him or not."—*Register.*

*Poverty.*—Poverty often proves a torch light, which kindles up an intellectual flame to brighten and beautify the whole moral world; while the glitter of gold blinds the vision of millions to their best interests, and finally leaves them in hopeless ignorance and disgrace.

A certain steamboat Captain had become popular on the river as a commander, and was about to take charge of a new boat, one of the handsomest that was ever built in the West. On the evening preceding the morning she was to leave the port, he was induced by the owners to visit his house, where there was to be a party of ladies, some of whom were to be his passengers to New Orleans. The Captain felt a little queer about going; he was more at home on the hurricane deck, or the social hall of his boat, than in the drawing room among the ladies. He summoned up courage however, went and was introduced to the company. "Captain D." said one of the lady passengers, "you must be a happy man, to be master of so beautiful a boat." "She is a beautiful boat, madam: sets on the water like a duck." He was "in town." "Captain D." said another lady, a blue stocking, of the Lydia Languish tribe, "what do you think of the immortal Shakespeare?"—"Think, madam! think! I think she burns too much wood, draws too much water, and carries too little freight." We never learned whether the Captain staid any longer or not.—*Cincinnati Message.*

The best story of the season—is from the Plaquemine Gazette:

"It is generally the case with editors, that when giving accounts of the destruction of lives and property, by fire, they first mention the particulars about the loss of life. This always reminds us of an incident that happened to a neighbor of ours down east.

Deacon Sweet was an even tempered, good hearted sort of a man, and Mrs. S. was ditto; loved her husband, and was very economical in her habits. The deacon took a candle and a two quart pitcher, (a pitcher that Mrs. Sweet had kept whole, minus the nose, for ten years,) one cold night, and started to go down to the cellar, to draw some cider. The old gentleman's foot slipped at the top of the stairs, and he went down head first. Mrs. Sweet heard the noise, and ran, very much alarmed, to see what had happened. The deacon, in the mean time, had gathered himself up, and was rubbing his shins.

"Lord! Gustus!" exclaimed Mrs. S., "what's the matter? have you broke the pitcher?"

"No!" replied the old man, grunting and then growing furious—"I haint yit, but dod darned if I don't do it now, though!" and he smashed the long cherished pitcher against the wall."

*Swiftness of Men.*—It is said that men who are used to it, will outrun horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will also run down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired, but the man will be as fresh for motion as at the beginning. The king's messengers walk to Ispahan, 108 miles, in fourteen hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, tire it down and take it; they are said to have performed a journey of 2,600 miles, in less than six weeks.

*On the improvement of Time.*—In one of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his Son, is the following passage on the employment of time, which is much in point:

"Nor do I call pleasure idleness, or time lost, provided they are the pleasures of a rational being; on the contrary, a certain portion of your time, employed in those pleasures, is very usefully employed. Such are some public spectacles, and good company; but then these require attention, or else time is quite lost.

"There are a great many people, who think themselves employed all day, and who, if they were to cast up their accounts at night, would find that they had done just nothing. They have read two or three hours mechanically, without attending to what they read, and consequently, without retaining it. Thence they saunter into company, without taking any part in it, and without observing the characters of the persons, or the objects of the conversation; but are either thinking of some trifle, foreign to the present purpose, or often not thinking at all; which silly and idle suspension of thought they would dignify with the name of absence and abstraction.

"Pray do you be as attentive to your pleasures as to your studies. In the latter, observe and reflect upon what you read; and in the former, be watchful and attentive to all that you see and hear; and never have it to say, as a thousand fools do, of things that were said and done before their faces, 'That truly they did not mind them, because they were thinking of something else.' Why were they thinking of something else? and if they were, why did they come there? The truth is, that the fools were thinking of nothing. Remember to do well what you are about, be that what it will; it is either worth doing well or not at all. Whoever you are, have your ears and eyes about you. Listen to every thing that is said, and see every thing that is done.


## NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (22nd March next,) on a credit of 6 months, the splendid

**CABINET OF MINERALS,**
ONE LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNK,

and Box, belonging to Dr. Austin, deceased. All persons indebted to B. Austin's estate, may expect to be sued if they do not pay up before the above Court.

C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.. *De bonis non*

Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842 4t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his house, in Salisbury, on Monday of the next Superior Court, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

**SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,**
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
a parcel of sawed lumber, a parcel of rock, one Carriage,
**Sulkey and Harness, &c.**

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment immediately. A. MATTHEW.

Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842. 3t

## SILAS HUIE,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. 1y

## Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Monday of March Court,

**TWO VALUABLE NEGROES,**

one boy about the age of 18 years, well grown and healthy, and one girl about the age of 12 years, very promising. The above property will be sold at public sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

MARY HALL, Ex'rx.
Of I. A. Hall.

Rowan county, March 4, 1842. 3t

## LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841 1y

## —MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. 1y

HORSE- BILLS
NEATLY PRINTED
AT THIS OFFICE.


### Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

| ARRIVALS. | DEPARTURES. |
|---|---|
| Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M. | Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M. |
| Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M. | Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M. |
| Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M. | Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M. |
| Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M. | Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M. |
| Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M. | Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. |
| Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. | Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M. |
| Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M. | Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M. |
| Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M. | Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M. |


## GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. 1y

## *Laborers Wanted.*

WANTED,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

## THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
## SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

### AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

### Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

### THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, | Mrs. S. C. Hall, |
| Charles Dickens, (Boz,) | Professor Dunglison, |
| Professor Ingrahame, | M. M'Michael, |
| T. S. Arthur, | Miss Ellen S. Rand, |
| J. Sheridan Knowles, | George P. Morris, |
| Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, | Mrs. Gore, |
| Douglass Jerrold, | Joseph R. Chandler, |
| Miss Sedgwick, | Miss Leslie, |
| Wm. E. Burton, | Professor J. Frost, |
| Lieut. G. W. Patten, | Lydia H. Sigourney, |
| Thos. Campbell, | Hon. Robert T. Conrad, |
| Miss Mitford, | Robert Morris, |
| Professor Wines, | Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, |
| E. L. Bulwer, | A. Green, Jr., |
| Joseph C. Neal, | John Neal, |
| Thos. G. Spear, | Countess of Blessington, |
| Capt. Marryatt, R. N. | Lucy Seymour. |
| R. Penn Smith, | |

### TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *post paid and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

### CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

### Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

*In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the report of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

### TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

*No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.* BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841


## THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 1st, 1842.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 9 a 10 | Iron, | 4½ a 7 |
| Beef, | 3½ a 4½ | Lard, | 8 a 10 |
| Brandy, (peach) | 30 a 35 | Molasses, | 50 a 62½ |
| Do (apple) | 25 a | Nails, | 8 a 9 |
| Butter, | 10 a 12½ | Oats, | 15 a 18 |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 20 | Pork, | 4 a 4½ |
| Bagging, | 18 a 25 | Rice, (quart) | 12½ |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 12½ | Sugar, (brown) | 10 a 12½ |
| Cotton, (clean) | 8 a | Do (loaf) | 18 a 20 |
| Corn, | 20 a 25 | Salt, (bu.) | 1 25 a $1 50 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 18 | Do (sack) | 3 75 a $4 00 |
| Flour, | 4 50 a $5 00 | Steel, (blister) | 10 a |
| Feathers, | 35 a 37½ | Do (cast | 25 a 30 |
| Flaxseed, | 75 a 80 | Tallow, | 12½ |
| Do Oil, | 90 a $1 | Whiskey, | 25 a |

AT CHERAW, S. C., MARCH 2, 1842.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, (scarce) | 3 | Flour, | 6 00 a $6½ |
| Bacon, | 8 a 9 | Feathers, | 40 a 48 |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | Lard, (scarce) | 7 a 8 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 25 | Molasses, | 40 a 50 |
| Bagging, | 20 a 25 | Oats, | 37 a 46 |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 12½ | Rice, (100 lbs) | 4 a 5 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 15 | Sugar, | 10 a 12 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 8 | Salt, (sack) | 2 75 |
| Corn, (scarce) | a 50 | Do (bushel) | 87½ a 1 |

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 9, 1842.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, | 4 a 5 | Cotton, | 5 a 8¼ |
| Bacon, | 8½ a 10 | Corn, | 50 |
| Butter, | 15 a 18 | Flour, | 7 00 |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 25 | Feathers, | 37 a 40 |
| Bagging, | 26 | Lard, | 10 a 12 |
| Bale Rope, | 12½ | Molasses, | 33 a 50 |
| Coffee, | 15 a 16 | Oats, | 45 a 56 |


## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## *North Carolina Temperance Union.*

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

*Resolved*, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

### TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,*
*A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited*
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

*Friends of the Temperance Cause!* to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

### TERMS.

*The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

## Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common to the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One *Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841